

TERMS.
Two Dollars in advance, or THREE DOLLARS
at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR per square, of twelve lines or less,
for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS per square
for each subsequent insertion.
Where the insertion of an advertisement is
ordered, without the number of insertions being spe-
cified, it will be inserted, (at the discretion of the
publishers) until forbid, and charged accordingly.
All advertisements from strangers, as well as all
orders for job-work, must be accompanied with the
cash, or a reference to some responsible and
convenient acquaintance.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
N. B. COATES, Huntsville.
Wm. D. MALONE, do.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, MADE IN CONVENTION, AT THE CITY OF JEFFERSON, A. D. 1845.

We, the people of the State of Missouri, by our
delegates in Convention assembled, do ordain
and establish the following Constitution:

ARTICLE I.—Of Boundaries.

§ 1. We do declare, establish, ratify and con-
firm the following as the permanent boundaries
of the State of Missouri: "Beginning in the
middle of the Mississippi river, on the parallel of
thirty six degrees north latitude; thence west
along the said parallel of latitude to the St. Fran-
cois river; thence up and following the course of
that river, in the middle of the main channel there-
of, to the parallel of latitude of thirty six degrees
and thirty minutes; thence west along the same,
to a point where the said parallel is intersected
by a meridian line passing through the middle
of the mouth of the Kansas river, where the
same empties into the Missouri river; thence
from the point aforesaid, north along the said
meridian line, to the middle of the main channel
of the Missouri river; thence up and following
the course of said stream, in the middle of the
main channel thereof, to the intersection of the
parallel of latitude which passes through the
rapids of the river Des Moines; thence east from
the point of intersection last aforesaid, along the
said parallel of latitude, to the middle of the
main channel of the main fork of the said river
Des Moines; thence down along the middle of
the main channel of the said river Des Moines,
to the mouth of the same where it empties into
the Mississippi river; thence due east to the mid-
dle of the main channel of the Mississippi river,
thence down and following the course of the
Mississippi river, in the middle of the main
channel thereof, to the place of beginning."

§ 2. The general assembly shall have power
to appoint commissioners, to act in conjunction
with commissioners from any other State, to ad-
just the eastern boundary of the State, and to
determine what lands in the Mississippi river
are within the limits of the State of Missouri.

§ 3. The general assembly shall have power,
with the consent of the United States, to acquire
additional territory, and to extend the boundary
of this State so as to include such additional
territory as may hereafter be acquired by the
State.

§ 4. All that territory of the State of Missouri
which is bounded on the east by the middle of
the main channel of the Mississippi river, on the
north by the line that separates townships forty
four and forty five, on the west by a meridian
line running through the middle of range six east,
and on the south by the line that separates town-
ships forty three and forty four north, is hereby
ceded to the government of the United States,
for the purpose of locating and keeping thereon
the seat of government of the U. States, in con-
formity to the sixteenth clause of the eighth sec-
tion of the first article of the Constitution of the
United States. This section shall not take effect
until the Congress of the United States shall
have assented to the same, and provided for the
removal of the Seat of Government of the United
States to the district hereby ceded to the United
States.

ARTICLE II.—Of the Distribution of Powers.

The powers of government shall be divided
into three distinct departments, each of which
shall be confined to a separate magistracy; and
no person charged with the exercise of powers
properly belonging to one of these departments,
shall exercise any powers properly belonging to
either of the others, except in the instances here-
inafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE III.—Of the Legislative Power.

§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in
a "general assembly," which shall consist of a
Senate and House of Representatives.

§ 2. The House of Representatives shall con-
sist of members to be chosen every second year,
by the qualified electors of the several counties,
apportioned in the following manner, to-wit:
The ratio of representation shall be ascertained
at each apportioning session of the legislature,
by dividing the whole number of permanent free
white inhabitants of the State by the number one
hundred. Each county having three-fifths of said
ratio shall be entitled to one representative; each
county having said ratio and a fraction over,
equal to two-thirds, shall be entitled to two rep-
resentatives; each county having twice said ratio,
and a fraction over, equal to two-thirds, shall be
entitled to three representatives; each county
having four times said ratio shall be entitled to
four representatives; and so on above that num-
ber, giving one additional member for each addi-
tional ratio. And when any county, entitled to
more than two representatives, shall have a town
or city therein, with the full amount of said
ratio, such town or city shall be entitled to a
separate representation from the county: provided
the residue of the county shall amount to the
ratio; and in such case, a town or city shall be
divided into as many separate districts as the
number of members apportioned to such town or
city containing as near as may be an equal num-
ber of permanent free white inhabitants, which
division shall be made by the tribunal transacting
county business in the county, as soon after each
apportionment as is practicable, and shall not be
changed until after the succeeding apportionment;
each of which districts shall elect one repre-
sentative; provided, however, that when any county
having less than three-fifths of said ratio, shall
not be contiguous to any other county shall nev-
ertheless be entitled to one representative; and
in all other cases of small counties having less
than three-fifths, they shall be formed into dis-
tricts, containing two-thirds of said ratio, and
shall be entitled to one member for the same.

§ 3. No person shall be a member of the
house of representatives who shall not have at-
tained the age of twenty-four years, who shall
not be a free white male citizen of the U. States,
who shall not have been an inhabitant of this

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 6.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1846.

No. 47.

State two years, and of the county or district
which he represents one year next before his
election, if such county or district shall have been
so long established; but if not, then of the
county or counties, district or districts, from
which the same shall have been taken, and who
shall not moreover have paid a State or county
tax, within one year next preceding his election.

§ 4. The general assembly at their first ses-
sion, after the adoption of this constitution, shall
cause an enumeration of the permanent free
white inhabitants of this State to be made, and
at the first session after the enumeration shall
apportion the number of representatives among
the several counties as directed by the second
section of this article. And every fourth year
thereafter they shall cause a like enumeration to
be made, and shall apportion the representatives
among the several counties according to the
same section, except that two-thirds of the ratio
shall be required, instead of three-fifths, to entitle
a county to one member.

§ 5. The senators shall be chosen by the
qualified electors for the term of four years. No
person shall be a senator who shall not have
attained to the age of thirty years, who shall
not be a free white male citizen of the United
States, who shall not have been an inhabitant of
the State four years next preceding his election,
and of the district which he may be chosen to
represent one year next before his election, if
such district shall have been so long established,
but if not, then of the district or districts from
which the same shall have been taken, and who
shall not moreover have paid a State or county
tax within one year next preceding his election.

§ 6. The senate shall consist of not less than
twenty-five nor more than thirty-three members,
for the election of whom the State shall be di-
vided into convenient districts, which may be altered
from time to time, and new districts established
as public convenience may require, and the sena-
tors shall be apportioned among the several dis-
tricts according to the number of permanent free
white inhabitants in each: provided that when a
senatorial district shall be composed of two or
more counties, the counties of which such dis-
trict consists, shall not be entirely separated
by any county belonging to another district, nor
shall said district be composed of two or more
counties, be entitled to more than one senator;
and no county shall be divided in forming such
a district, except a county whose population shall
entitle it to two or more senators, in which case
said county shall be divided by the tribunal
transacting county business, as soon after each
apportionment as is practicable, into as many
districts as it may be entitled to senators, which
districts shall not be changed until after the suc-
ceeding apportionment, each of which districts
shall contain as near as may be an equal number
permanent free white inhabitants, and elect one
senator, and any person otherwise qualified who
has lived in such senatorial district one month
shall be entitled to vote in the same, and until
he shall acquire the right to vote in such district,
he shall be entitled to vote in the district from
which he removed.

§ 7. At the first session of the general assem-
bly, the senators shall be divided by lots, as
equally as may be, into two classes. The seats
of the first class shall be vacated at the end of
the second year, and the seats of the second class
at the end of the fourth year, so that one-half of
the senators shall be chosen every second year.

§ 8. After the first day of January one thou-
sand eight hundred and forty eight, all general
elections shall commence on the first Monday in
August, and shall be held biennially, and the
electors in all cases except treason, felony or
breach of peace, shall be privileged from arrest
during their continuance at elections, and in
going to and returning from the same.

§ 9. The Governor shall issue writs of elec-
tion to fill such vacancies as may occur in either
house of the general assembly.

§ 10. Every free white male citizen of the
United States, who may have attained the age
of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided
in this State one year before an election, the
last three months whereof shall have been in the
county or district in which he offers to vote,
shall be deemed a qualified elector of all elec-
tional officers, where a county shall be divided,
any person who is otherwise qualified and shall
have resided in a representative district for one
month, shall have a right to vote in such district;
and until he has removed, he shall have the right
to vote in the district from which he removed;
provided that no soldier, seaman, or mariner, in
the regular army or navy of the United States
shall be entitled to vote at any election in this
State. No person who has been convicted of
any felonious or infamous crime in any foreign
country, or any State of this Union, or who has
become a fugitive from justice from such county
or State, on account of the commission of such
crime, shall be permitted to vote in this State.
This disqualification shall not extend to any
offense of a political nature, nor to any offense
which would not be considered felonious or in-
famous in this State.

§ 11. No judge of any court of law or equity,
secretary of State, attorney general, State audi-
tor, State or county treasurer, register or recorder,
clerk of any court of record, sheriff, coroner,
member of congress, or other person holding any
lucrative office under the United States or of this
State, militia officers, justices of the peace and
postmasters excepted, shall be eligible to either
house of the general assembly.

§ 12. No person who now is, or hereafter
may be, a collector or holder of public money,
nor any assistant or deputy of such collector or
holder of public money, shall be eligible to either
house of the general assembly, nor to any office
of profit, or trust, unless he shall, prior to his
election or appointment, have accounted for and
paid all sums for which he may be accountable.

§ 13. No person while he continues to ex-
ercise the functions of a bishop, priest, or clergy-
man, or teacher of any religious persuasion, de-
nomination, society, or sect whatever, shall be
eligible to the office of Governor, Lieutenant
Governor, or to either house of the general as-
sembly, nor to the office of judge in any court of
record.

§ 14. The general assembly shall have power
to exclude from every office of honor, trust or
profit, within this State, and from the right of
suffrage, all persons convicted of bribery or other
infamous crime.

§ 15. Every person who shall directly or indi-
rectly give, or offer any bribe to procure his elec-
tion or appointment to any office, or the election

or appointment of any other person shall, on con-
viction, be disqualified for an election, and for any
office of honor, profit or trust, under this State.

§ 16. No senator or representative shall, dur-
ing the term for which he shall have been elected,
be appointed to any civil office under this State,
during said term, except such offices as shall be
filled by elections by the people.

§ 17. The general assembly shall have power
to pass laws regulating proceedings in cases of
contested elections of senators and representa-
tives. Each house shall appoint its own officers,
and shall judge of the qualifications, elections,
and returns of its own members. A majority
of each house shall constitute a quorum to do
business, but a smaller number may adjourn
from day to day, and may compel the attendance
of absent members, in such manner, and under
such penalties, as each house may provide.

§ 18. Each house may determine the rules of
its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly
behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds
of all the members elected, expel any member,
but no member shall be expelled a second time
for the same cause. They shall each, from time
to time, publish a journal of their proceedings,
except such parts as may, in their opinion, re-
quire secrecy; and the yeas and nays on any
question shall be entered on the journal at the
desire of any five members.

§ 19. The doors of each house, and of com-
mittees of the whole, shall be kept open, except
in cases which may require secrecy, and each
house may punish by fine or imprisonment, any
person not a member, who shall be guilty of
disrespect to the house by any disorderly or con-
temptuous behavior in their presence, during
their session: Provided, that such fine shall not
exceed three hundred dollars, and such imprison-
ment shall not exceed forty eight hours for one
offense.

§ 20. Neither house shall, without the consent
of the other, adjourn more than two days at one
time, nor to any other place than to that in which
the two houses may be sitting.

§ 21. Bills may originate in either house, and
may be altered, amended or rejected by the other,
except bills for raising revenue, which shall
originate only in the house of representatives;
and every bill shall be read on three different
days in each house, unless two-thirds of the house
where the same is depending, shall dispense with
this rule. And every bill having passed both
houses, shall be signed by the speaker of the
house of representatives, and by the president of
the senate.

§ 22. When any officer, civil or military,
shall be appointed by a joint or concurrent vote
of both houses, or by the separate vote of either
house of the general assembly, the votes shall be
publicly given *in voce*, and entered on the
journals; the whole list of members shall be
called, and the names of absentees shall be
noted and published with the journals.

§ 23. The senators and representatives, in all
cases, except treason, felony or breach of the
peace, shall be privileged from arrest, during the
session of the general assembly, and for fifteen
days next before the commencement and after the
termination of each session, and for any speech
or debate in either house, they shall not be
questioned in any other place.

§ 24. The members of the general assembly
shall severally receive from the public treasury
a compensation for their services, which may
from time to time be increased or diminished by
law; but no alteration, increasing or tending to
increase the compensation of members, shall take
effect during the session at which such alteration
shall be made, and no session shall continue
longer than sixty days.

§ 25. The general assembly shall direct by
law, First, in what manner and in what courts
suits may be brought against the State; Second,
the cases in which deductions shall be made
from the salaries of public officers for neglect of
duty in their official capacity, and the amount of
such deductions.

§ 26. The general assembly shall have no
power to pass laws, First, for the emancipation
of slaves without the consent of their owners,
and without paying them, before such emancipa-
tion, a full equivalent for such slaves so emanci-
pated, and removing such slaves so emancipated
out of this State; Second, to prevent *bona fide*
immigrants to this State, or actual settlers therein,
from bringing from any of the United States, or
from their territories, such persons as may there
be deemed to be slaves, so long as any persons
of the same description are allowed to be held
as slaves by the laws of this State.

§ 27. The general assembly shall have power
to pass laws, First, to prohibit the introduction
into this State of any slaves who may have com-
mitted any high crime in any other State or Ter-
ritory. Second, to prohibit the introduction of
any slave for the purpose of speculation or as an
article of trade or merchandise. Third, to pro-
hibit the introduction into this State of any slave,
or the offspring of any slave, who, theretofore,
may have been, or who, hereafter, may be im-
ported from any foreign country into the United
States, or any territory thereof, in contravention
of any existing statute of the United States;
and Fourth, to permit the owners of slaves to
emancipate them (saving the rights of creditors),
where the persons so emancipating will give
security that the slave so emancipated shall be
forthwith removed out of the State.

§ 28. It shall be the duty of the general as-
sembly, as soon as may be, to pass such laws as
may be necessary, First, to prevent free negroes
and mulattoes from coming to and settling in this
State, under any pretext whatever; Provided,
that nothing in this constitution shall be con-
strued to conflict with the provisions of the first
clause of the second section of the fourth
article of the constitution of the United States.
Second, to oblige the owners of slaves to treat
them with humanity, and to abstain from all in-
juries to them, extending to life or limb.

§ 29. In prosecutions for felony and capital
crimes, slaves shall not be deprived of an impar-
tial trial by jury, and courts of justice before
whom slaves shall be tried, shall assign them
counsel for their defence.

§ 30. Any person who shall maliciously de-
prive of life or dismember a slave, shall suffer
such punishment as would be inflicted for a like
offense if it were committed on a free white per-
son.

§ 31. The general assembly shall have no
power to pass any law whereby any debt shall be
created, that shall cause the entire indebtedness of
the State, contracted under this constitution, to
exceed at any one time, twenty-five thousand
dollars, except in cases of war, insurrection or

invasion. But the general assembly may propose
by a vote of a majority of all the members elec-
ted to both branches thereof, the creation of a
debt for any specified purpose, which shall be
submitted to the direct vote of the people at the
next general election thereafter, and if approved
by a majority of the qualified voters voting on
such question, shall be of full force and effect;
provided, that each proposition shall be for one
object alone, and shall propose the ways and
means, by taxation, for the payment of the debt
and interest as they become due; and provided fur-
ther, that no more than one proposition shall be
submitted by any one session of the general as-
sembly, and that the debt proposed shall not have
a longer time to run than twenty years.

§ 32. The general assembly shall not have
power to grant a divorce in any case.

§ 33. The power to provide for the organiza-
tion and government of the militia, shall be
vested in the general assembly.

§ 34. No private or local bill which may be
passed by the general assembly, shall embrace
more than one subject, and that shall be ex-
pressed in the title.

§ 35. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor,
Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney
General, and all judges of the courts of law and
equity, shall be liable to impeachment for any
misconduct in office, but judgment in such cases
shall not extend farther than removal from office
and disqualification to hold any office of
honor or trust or profit under the State Government.

§ 36. The House of Representatives shall
have the sole power of impeachment. All im-
peachments shall be tried by the Senate, and
when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall
be on oath or affirmation to do justice according
to law and evidence. When the Governor shall
be tried, the presiding Judge of the Supreme
Court shall preside, and no person shall be con-
victed without the concurrence of two-thirds of
all the Senators elected.

§ 37. A State Treasurer shall be biennially
appointed by a joint vote of the two houses of
the general assembly, who shall keep his office
at the seat of government. No money shall be
drawn from the treasury but in consequence of
appropriations made by law, or joint resolution,
and an accurate account of the receipts and ex-
penditures of the public money shall be annually
published.

§ 38. The appointment of all officers not
otherwise directed by this constitution, shall be
made in such manner as may be prescribed by
law; and all officers, both civil and military, un-
der the authority of this State, shall, before en-
tering on the duties of their respective offices,
take an oath or affirmation to support the Consti-
tution of the United States and of this State,
and to demean themselves faithfully in office.—
Any person, who, after the ratification of this
Constitution, shall be engaged in a duel either as
principal, second, surgeon, accessory, or abettor,
or in giving, accepting, or knowingly carrying a
challenge to fight a duel, shall be disqualified
from holding any civil or military office or ap-
pointment in this State, and if any person thus
disqualified shall receive an appointment, election
or commission, the same shall be void.

§ 39. It shall be the duty of the general as-
sembly to provide by law, for the mode and man-
ner in which the survivor of a duel, and his es-
tate, shall be rendered responsible to, and be
charged with a compensation for the wife and
children of the deceased, whom he has slain.

§ 40. The general assembly shall meet on
the first Monday of November, 1848, and there-
after the general assembly shall meet once in ev-
ery two years, and such meeting shall be on the
first Monday of November, unless a different day
be fixed by law.

§ 41. No county now established by law,
shall ever be reduced by the establishment of
new counties, or otherwise, to less than twenty
miles square; nor shall any county hereafter be
established which shall contain less than five
hundred square miles, nor shall any new county
be hereafter organized, so as to entitle such county
to separate representation, unless the number
of permanent free white inhabitants therein,
shall, at the time, be equal to two-thirds of the
ratio of representation then being, but may be
organized with a smaller number for all other
purposes, civil and military. But residuums of
territory upon the northern boundary of this
State, containing four hundred square miles, may
have county organization.

§ 42. No person holding an office of profit
under the United States, shall, during his contin-
uance in office, be elected or appointed to, or
hold an office of profit under this State.

§ 43. Within ten years after the adoption of
this Constitution, all the statute laws of a gen-
eral nature, both civil and criminal, shall be re-
vised, digested and promulgated, in such manner
as the general assembly shall, by law, direct; and
a like revision, digest and promulgation, shall be
made at the expiration of every subsequent pe-
riod of sixteen years.

§ 44. The style of the laws of this State
shall be, "Be it enacted by the general assembly
of the State of Missouri."

ARTICLE IV.—Of the Executive Power.

§ 1. The supreme executive power shall be
vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled
the Governor of the State of Missouri.

§ 2. The Governor shall be at least thirty
years of age, a free white citizen of the United
States, and shall have been a citizen of the
United States ten years, and of the State of Mis-
souri at least five years next preceding his elec-
tion.

§ 3. The Governor shall hold his office for
four years, and until a successor be duly elected
and qualified. He shall be elected in the man-
ner following: At the time and place of voting
for members of the House of Representatives,
the qualified electors shall vote for a Governor,
and when two or more persons have an equal
number of votes, the election shall be decided by
a joint vote of both houses of the general assembly
at their next session.

§ 4. The Governor shall be ineligible for the
next four years after the expiration of his term
of service.

§ 5. The Governor shall be commander-in-
chief of the army and navy of this State, except
when they shall be called into the service of the
United States—but need not command in person
unless advised so to do by a resolution of the
general assembly.

§ 6. The Governor shall have power, after
conviction, to remit fines and forfeitures, and
except in cases of impeachment, to grant re-
prieves and pardons.

§ 7. The Governor, shall, from time to time,
give to the general assembly information relative
to the state of the government and shall recom-
mend to their consideration such measures as he
shall deem necessary and expedient. On extra-
ordinary occasions, he may convene the Gen-
eral Assembly by proclamation, and shall state to
them the purpose for which they are convened.

§ 8. The Governor shall take care that the
laws be distributed and faithfully executed; and
he shall be a conservator of the peace through-
out the State.

§ 9. When any office, except that of sheriff
or coroner, shall become vacant, the Governor
shall appoint a person to fill such vacancy, who
shall continue in office until a successor be duly
appointed and qualified according to law.

§ 10. Every bill which shall have been passed
by both houses of the general assembly, shall,
before it becomes a law, be presented to the Gov-
ernor for his approbation. If he approve, he shall
sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his
objections, to the house in which it shall have
originated; and the house shall cause the objec-
tions to be entered at large upon its journals, and
shall proceed to reconsider the bill. If after
such reconsideration, a majority of the members
to that house shall agree to pass the same, it shall
be sent, together with the objections, to the other
house; by which it shall be in like manner re-
considered; and if approved by a majority of all
the members elected to that house, it shall be-
come a law. In all such cases, the votes of both
houses shall be taken by yeas and nays, and the
names of the members voting for and against the
bill shall be entered on the journal of each
house, respectively. If any bill shall not be re-
turned by the Governor within four days (Sundays
excepted) after it shall have been presented to
him, the same shall become a law, in like man-
ner as if the Governor had signed it, unless the
general assembly, by its adjournment, shall pre-
vent its return, in which case it shall not become
a law.

§ 11. Every resolution, to which the concur-
rence of the Senate and House of Representa-
tives may be necessary, except in cases of ad-
journment, shall be presented to the Governor,
and, before the same shall take effect, shall be
preceded upon in the same manner as in the
case of a bill.

§ 12. There shall be an Auditor of Public
Accounts, whom the Governor, by and with the
advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint.
He shall continue in office four years, and until
his successor is duly appointed and qualified; and
shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by
law. His office shall be kept at the seat of gov-
ernment.

§ 13. The Governor shall, at stated times,
receive for his services an adequate salary, to be
fixed by law; which shall neither be increased
nor diminished after his election and during his
continuance in office.

§ 14. There shall be a Lieutenant Governor,
who shall be elected at the same time and in the
same manner, for the same term, and shall pos-
sess the same qualifications as the Governor.—
The electors shall distinguish for whom they vote
as Governor and for whom as Lieutenant Gov-
ernor.

§ 15. The Lieutenant Governor shall, by vir-
of his office, be President of the Senate. In
committee of the whole, he may debate on all
questions; and when there is an equal division,
he shall give the casting vote in the Senate, and
also in joint vote of both houses.

§ 16. When the office of Governor shall
become vacant by death, resignation, absence
from the State, removal from office, refusal to
qualify, impeachment, or otherwise, the Lieuten-
ant Governor, or, in case of like disability on his
part, the President of the Senate, *pro tempore*, or
if there be no President of the Senate *pro tem-*
poris, the Speaker of the House of Representa-
tives, shall possess all the powers and discharge
all the duties of Governor, and shall receive for
his services the like compensation, until such vacan-
cy can be filled or the governor so absent or
impeached, shall return or be acquitted; and if,
at any time, the President of the Senate or Speak-
er of the House of Representatives shall be the
acting Governor, another presiding officer shall
be chosen in his place by the body over which he
presides.

§ 17. Whenever the office of Governor shall
become vacant, by death, resignation, removal
from office, or otherwise, the Lieutenant Gov-
ernor, or other person exercising the power of Gov-
ernor for the time being, shall, as soon as may
be, cause an election to be held to fill such
vacancy, giving three months previous notice
thereof; and the person elected shall not thereby
be rendered ineligible to the office of Governor
for the next succeeding term. Nevertheless, if
such vacancy shall happen within eighteen
months of the end of the term for which the late
Governor shall have been elected, the same shall
not be filled.

§ 18. The Lieutenant Governor or President
of the Senate *pro tempore*, while presiding in the
Senate, shall receive the same compensation as
shall be allowed to the Speaker of the House of
Representatives.

§ 19. The returns of all elections of Gov-
ernor and Lieutenant Governor, shall be made to
the Secretary of State, in such manner as may
be prescribed by law.

§ 20. Contested elections of Governor and
Lieutenant Governor, shall be decided by a joint
vote of both houses of the General Assembly, in
such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 21. There shall be a Secretary of State,
whom the Governor, by and with the advice and
consent of the Senate, shall appoint. He shall
hold his office during the continuance in office of
the Governor appointing him, and until his suc-
cessor shall be duly qualified; unless sooner re-
moved on impeachment. He shall keep a regis-
ter of all the official acts and proceedings of a
Governor, and when necessary shall attest the
same; and he shall lay the same, together with all
papers relative thereto, before either house of the
general assembly, whenever required so to do;
and shall perform such other duties as may be
enjoined on him by law.

§ 22. The Secretary of State shall keep the
seal of the State, with such emblems and devices
as are directed by laws which shall not be subject
to change. It shall be called the "Great Seal of
the State of Missouri;" and all official acts of
the Governor, his approbation of the laws ex-
cepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

§ 23. There shall be elected in each county,
by the qualified electors, at the time and place of
electing representatives, a sheriff and a coroner.
They shall serve for two years, and until a suc-

cessor be duly qualified, unless sooner removed
for misdemeanor in office; and shall be ineligible
four years in any period of eight years. The
sheriff and coroner shall each give security for
the faithful discharge of the duties of his office,
in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.—
Whenever a county shall be hereafter established,
the Governor shall appoint a sheriff and coroner
therein, who shall each continue in office until
the next succeeding general election, and until a
successor shall be duly qualified.

§ 24. Whenever vacancies shall happen in
the office of sheriff or coroner, the judges of the
tribunal transacting county business, or a major-
ity of them, shall, as soon as may be, cause an
election to be held to fill such vacancy, giving
fifteen days previous notice thereof; said judges
having the power in the mean time, of making
temporary appointments; and the person elected
shall continue in office until his successor is duly
qualified. Nevertheless, if such vacancy shall
happen within six months of the end of the term
for which the late sheriff or coroner shall have
been elected or appointed, the said judges or a
majority of them, may, in their discretion, order
such election to fill such vacancy by appointment
and the sheriff or coroner so elected or appointed,
shall not thereby be rendered ineligible for the
next succeeding term.

§ 25. In all elections of sheriff and coroner,
when two or more persons have an equal number
of votes, and a higher number than any other per-
son, the circuit courts of the counties, shall give
the casting vote. And all contested elections,
shall be decided by the circuit courts respecti-
vely, in such manner as the general assembly
may by law prescribe.

ARTICLE V.—Of Judicial Powers.

§ 1. The judicial power, as to matters
of law and equity, shall be vested in a su-
preme court, circuit courts, county courts,
justices of the peace, and such other tribu-
nals inferior to the circuit courts, as the gen-
eral assembly may, from time to time, ordain
and establish.